



THE CHILDREN

FEW QUEER ANCIENT RIDDLES

Archimedes, Famous Mathematician, Spent Leisure in Production and Solving of Puzzles.

Centuries ago Samson proposed a riddle—the earliest of which history treats—to the Philistines, allowing them a week in which to answer it, a length of time that would have been insufficient but for the assistance of Samson's wife.

Hiram, king of Tyre, had a mania for constructing riddles, as also had Solomon, and the wages of an immense sum of money between the two as to which could construct the most perplexing one was won by the latter.

Archimedes, the famous mathematician of Syracuse, passed most of his leisure—to the surprise of many of his friends—in the production or solving of puzzles and his discovery of how much alloy his maker had mixed with the gold of King Hiero's crown was nothing but the solution of a puzzle.

The Greeks had a curious puzzle. "If Achilles, racing with a turtle, gives the reptile 100 yards start, and runs ten yards while the reptile runs one, when will he overtake it?"

Theoretically, never; as a matter of fact, he must in the course of time.

A perplexing question, one well calculated to catch the wise as well as the unwary, was that proposed to the Roman senator:

"Why does a pail of water, with a fish swimming in it, weigh no more than the same pail of water without the fish?"

It called forth much discussion from the members of that august body, who explained the singular circumstance in different ways to their entire satisfaction, but found by experiment that the pail of water did weigh more when there was a live fish in it.

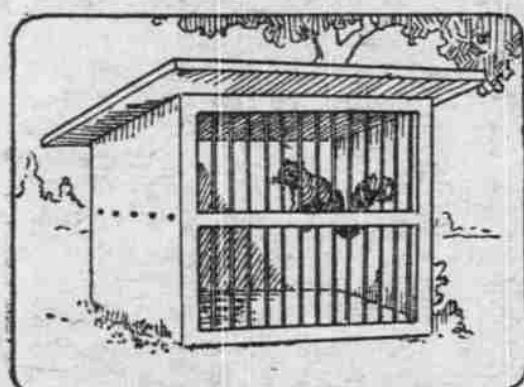
An excellent, if an old, puzzle is: "How can a window having a height equal to its width be made twice as large without increasing its height or width?"

Impossible! O, no. In the first instance it is shaped like a diamond, then it is changed to a square.

HOME FOR LITTLE SQUIRREL

Nothing Conduces to Keep Young People Contented More Than Few Animals as Pets.

A great deal has been written recently concerning the discontentment of the farm boys and girls and their inclination to follow some business



Home for Friendly Squirrel.

course in the big cities. Whether this desire should be encouraged or otherwise is a question that will probably never be satisfactorily settled. It is a fact, however, that the country youth will be more contented with his life if allowed a little more freedom. An excellent way is to allow them to have pets, such as squirrels, rabbits, chickens, pigeons and even horses and cows. A comfortable home for the friendly little squirrel is shown in the illustration.

Superior Officer. Jamie and Mary, aged six, were "playing ship." They paced their respective porches grandly, arrayed in borrowed yachting clothes.

"I know a nice play," Jamie suggested. "Let's be admirals, and command all the ships in the navy."

True to habit, his next-door neighbor shrewdly exacted conditions. "All right; only I must be the highest admiral and give commands to you," she announced, firmly, and Jamie gave grudging assent.

Victory thus assured, Mary softened and modified the letter of her edict. "I'll tell you, Jamie," she cooed, "let's play I'm the admiral's wife. That'll do just as well."—Youth's Companion.

Evading the Law. To make sure the youngster was not disobeying the bass fishing law, the game warden took his string of fish out of the water and found only catfish, perch and suckers on the line. A few feet further down the stream he found a large black bass wriggling on a string weighed down with a stone and asked the boy what he was doing with the fish.

"Well, you see," answered the boy, "he's been taking my bait all morning, and so I just tied him up there till I got through fishing."—National Food Magazine.

Foresight. "If you children are good," said Mr. Bliggins, "I'll take you to the circus." "Make it a ball game," replies the eldest. "There might not be any more circuses this year."

PLACE SAIL ON BOY'S WAGON

When Good Breeze Is Blowing It Will Draw Five Boys at Rattling Rate of Speed.

Every boy, who loves a boat and has only a wagon, can make a combination affair in which he can sail even though there is no water for miles around, writes Arthur Gunthers of Oberlin, O., in the Popular Mechanics. One boy accomplished this as shown in the illustration, and the only assistance he had was in making the sails.

The box of the wagon is removed and the boat deck bolted in its place. The deck is 14 inches wide and five feet long. The mast consists of an old rake handle six feet long; the boom and gaff are broomsticks, and the tiller is connected with wire to the front axle, which gives perfect control of the steering. The sails are made of drilling.

On a brick pavement the sail wagon can draw two other wagons with two boys in each, making in all five



Sail for a Boy's Wagon.

boys. Of course a good wind must be blowing. With two boys it has made a mile in five minutes on pavement.

RIDDLES.

What does an ironclad vessel of war, with four inches of steel plating and all her guns on board, weigh just before starting on a cruise? She weighs anchor.

Why is a man with a cold on his chest not a man? Because he is a little horse (hoarse).

Which of the West Indies Islands does a confectioner resemble? Jamaica (jam-maker).

How would you increase the speed of a slow boat? Make her fast.

When is a boxer's eye like a barrel? When it's bunged up.

Why is credit not given at an auction? Because all goods brought to the hammer must be paid for—on the nail!

How does a pitcher of water differ from a man throwing his wife over a bridge? One is water in the pitcher, and the other is pitch her in the water.

When are weeds not weeds? When they "become" widows.

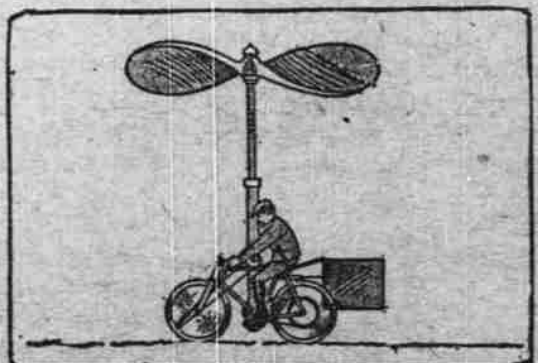
Why are old bachelors bad grammarians? Because when asked to conjugate they invariably decline.

What is the difference between Noah's ark and an archbishop? One was a high ark, but the other a hierarch.

FLYING BICYCLE IS LATEST

Arranged With Steering and Driving Wheels and Carries a Large Lifting Propeller.

The "flying" bicycle comprises a pair of bicycle frames, with steering and driving wheels, and a centrally located shaft, rising to a considerable



Flying Bicycle.

height and carrying a large lifting propeller. A steering rudder is arranged at the rear.

Familiar Example. Will Crooks, M. P., who has been giving us a list of the "don'ts" he observed in his daily life, was once asked a little girl some questions in elementary science.

"What are the effects of heat and cold?" he asked.

"Heat expands and cold contracts," was the prompt reply.

"Very good," the labor member remarked. "Now give me an example."

"After a few minutes' thought the child replied: 'In hot weather the days are long, and when it is cold they are short.'—Pearson's Weekly.

He Knew Women. Teacher—Bobby, is this sentence correct: "She'll go whether she wants to or not?"

Bobby—No, miss. Teacher—Why not? Bobby—Because she won't go if she don't want to.

NEED TRUER FAITH

Belief That Made Early Church Overcome All Obstacles Must Come Back.

TO the critical abiding power of the Christian church remains an enigma in view of its origins. The first believers were simple folk, and the unlearned and ignorant composed the majority. They had a theology, as all men must have, but they were not theologians; it was not the mere statement of orthodoxy, the telling of the facts of Jesus' life and death and resurrection, the teaching of doctrines by them that made the Church and compelled their hearers. It was the telling of these facts which they believed in, of Jesus Christ, whom the resurrection had vindicated as supreme truth and purity and righteousness not as so much experience, history or record, but out of the consciousness of a living, abiding, personal relation which they had with him. On the occasion of his martyrdom, St. Stephen, the Hellenist, affirmed the great facts, but the secret source and the root of his power were found in the sense of his personal relation to Christ, his religious belief declared in the words, "I see the heavens opened and the son of man standing on the right hand of God." St. Paul more than other of his time developed the theology of the Church, but intellectual giant that he was he is not reckoned as an altogether consistent theologian. He was first of all a religious genius. The apostolic Church was primarily a religious organism, hence its power; it was not a charitable organization, but the love of each other as brethren in its members because of their strong personal love of the risen Christ made for a strange and wonderful communism.

First, a Religious Organization.

The Church today, as always, must avow the belief that it is first of all a religious organism, and only as it is does it have power. Sometimes it has been overmuch of a doctrinal institution as in the eighteenth century, when its spiritual life was at a very low ebb. Too much of the theological is not the danger of today, as overmuch—if it may be so put—of the sociological. There is a belief in the Church that men may be saved by making them members of an organization rather than by making them living parts of an organization, and there is a fallacy. The Church cannot save men by parish houses or attractive services—desirable things, but not necessary to salvation—and yet such non-essentials have become a mania with some people. Men want more in the Church than a sociological unit or a charitable association; they ask for a religious society which implies a personal relation of its members to a living, present, risen Christ, and that means power. Such a relation of simple folk to Jesus Christ made at the first a Church that defied the Roman empire and conquered every obstacle. If today the same faith in the risen, present Jesus and the same sense of personal union with him come in large measure to many more, it will conquer kingdoms here, and effect a national and political regeneration. Men, too, with such a spirit will conquer kingdoms abroad, and only as their campaign for missions is fundamentally a religious one will it succeed.—The Churchman.

Keep Pure the Heart.

Upon the outward appearance "man looketh," but "the Lord looketh upon the heart." And blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God. God does not make our character. We ourselves do that. And what we are can be known only to ourselves and to God. Character is that record which is being written day by day, engraven deep on the soul—the immortal part of one's being. It stands—it is for time and eternity. Nor can we rewrite it in the ragged years of the end of a mis-spent life. Christ can forgive the sins of a thief in his dying hour. But he could not give him the character of an honest man. The Bible does not record the agony of remorse that must have swept the soul of the dying thief as he recalled his mis-spent years and lost opportunities of virtuous living and useful service. But we who are yet in the flesh hold those golden opportunities and can spare the needless regret for their neglect. Let us, then, pay heed to our character-building, keep pure the heart which holds the issue of the life. "The time is short. If thou wouldst work for God, it must be now."

Grace of Our Lord.

"The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ." Do we stop often enough to consider what that grace was and is, whereunto we are commended, and through which we attain? In that grace are blended all Christian beauties and perfections. As in the spectrum, every glory of color is reflected, so in the grace of our Lord is every glory of soul, every beauty of character caught and radiated. All loveliness that the mind of man can conceive is beheld in him, the all-perfect one, the only begotten of the Father. And the help for us lies in this—that beholding him, by the eye of faith, following on in his footsteps, though oft with faltering feet, day by day, we can rejoice that we shall be "conformed to the same image," shall see the king in his beauty face to face. Let us then remember, as Dr. Watkinson has put it, "that we live in the Master's presence; and therefore in his strength, for his sake, let us show in all our dealings with men the graciousness which won all hearts to himself."

MAKING BUTTER DURING THE HOT SEASON



This Illinois dairy maid knows how to take care of a cream separator and other dairy utensils. Every part is first washed in tepid (not hot) water and is afterward scalded and dried in the sun.

During the hot weather many farmers fail to give their cream the proper attention. In order to have it in the best condition the milk must be clean, that is, the cows must be clean and free from any dirt that might drop into the milk during the process of milking. The milkers should have clean, dry hands and the milk pails must be clean.

The cream separator should be taken apart and thoroughly cleaned each time it is used and just before using it should be flushed out with clean hot water.

Experience teaches me that it is better to run the milk through the separator as soon as possible after milking, while it is yet warm, this leaves the skim milk in prime condition for feeding calves and pigs and the cream should be cooled at once.

Those who have the dairy building with running water will have no trouble in cooling the cream and those

SCALES ON FARM GOOD INVESTMENT

Average Farmer Does Not Realize How Much He Loses Each Year by Lack of Device.

(By R. B. RUSHING.)

I do not believe the average farmer realizes how much he loses each year because he has not a pair of good, reliable scales located on the farm. Nearly all of the farmer's produce is sold by weight, and it is not enough to stand by and see it weighed on the buyer's scales. You should have a set of your own in your yard so that you may be sure you are getting all you are entitled to. I do not mean to insinuate that buyers are dishonest, but mistakes are sometimes too easily made.

If you feed a number of hogs you should have a pair of platform scales to weigh them on when you commence to feed them, and then by weighing the grain that is fed them you should be able to tell whether you were doing it at a profit and how much. When you are ready to deliver to market it takes just a few minutes to weigh your wagon empty and again after the hogs are loaded, and then you are able to tell where you are. Of course you must allow a little for shrinkage. From my own experience I would say fat hogs will shrink about two pounds apiece, drawing four miles.

Here in southern Illinois many of the hogs and cattle are sold to the buyers, who come and buy them at the farm, and unless a pair of scales are at hand they are generally lumped off. This, of course, is too uncertain. The buyers are buying all the time and are very apt to make a price that is more than safe for themselves. Besides there is not the satisfaction in the deal that there is where you see them weighed on your own scales.

When you go to the market to buy a piece of meat or to the grocery for sugar it is never lumped off, but carefully weighed, and I believe that it is a poor rule that won't work both ways. If it pays these people to have scales, why will it not pay you?

If you are a farmer that does not feed stock, but sell your hay and grain to feeders, you certainly do need a pair of scales. You cannot afford to guess off a load of hay. What you would lose in this way in a year would usually buy a pair of good scales if you do much business. If you sell your corn to feeders you are liable to lose money by guessing off a crib of corn or by measuring it. This, as you plainly see, is not a safe way to do business.

When you draw your wheat, oats or rye to market and try to load about the same every time you may find that the loads vary 200 pounds or more. No use to kick, unless you kick yourself because you have not bought a pair of scales, for they are constantly being advertised in the best farm journals.

The first year I had my scales I got enough more money on two deals to half pay for the scales. One was a load of wheat that fell short 500 pounds, and the other was wool, and still some will say it does not pay to bother with weighing everything you sell. They are satisfied as long as they can see the weighing done, but even this is not always safe. I have in mind a pair of scales that

who have not these facilities can cool it very readily in a can placed in a cask of water. For this purpose the ordinary shotgun can do very well, particularly if the cream is stirred, and for stirring it a tin dish with a perpendicular rod from the center for a handle is very effective.

For farm butter-making the churning should be done not less than three times a week in the summer. Ripen the cream at 65 to 70 degrees and then cool it and keep it cool for a few hours before churning.

Usually it is a good plan to begin cooling the cream before it is quite sour enough to churn because it will sour some while cooling.

The proper temperature for churning varies with different localities, but in most cases from 50 to 54 degrees will be all right for the summer months.

In the early summer churn at 51 degrees.

can be thrown short 200 pounds right in front of your eyes and eleven men out of every dozen would not notice it. When I first purchased my scales ten years ago my neighbors thought I was just sinking that much money in the ground, unnecessarily, but I have learned to consider them a good paying investment.

My custom weighing at ten cents a draft paid good interest on the investment the first year, and has every year since. Perhaps there will be some that will be interested in the cost of good wagon scales. I bought a standard make of five tons capacity and the scales, timbers for the frame and platform, stone and mason work cost me about an even \$100, including a 50-pound test weight.

When you buy a set of scales be sure and get a test weight. Then if you keep them tested up your scales will be as standard as any and you need not take a back seat for short weight. A pound is a pound, and you are entitled to it. Usually when farmers are buying and selling among themselves nearly everything is lumped off, but you cannot afford to do this, or at least I think I work too hard for my dollars to swap them off that way.

When you get ready to buy a set of scales do not let a few dollars' difference in price stand in the way and lead you to buy an inferior article.

If you are buying a set of wagon scales for a lifetime, which you are, get a set that will stand up, and one that you can stand behind, and be sure that the weights are correct.

When you set your scales put them where they will be handy to use; don't put them off in one corner where no one can get to them. Have them handy to drive onto and collect ten cents for all custom weighing. There are so many reasons why scales should be on every farm that it seems to me that every wide-awake farmer should see, at least some of them, enough to cause him to get in action.

LIMESTONE IS OF MUCH IMPORTANCE

Recent Experiment Conducted at Rhode Island Station With Poultry.

A recent experiment by the Rhode Island experiment station with poultry feed emphasizes the great need of permitting the fowls to have plenty of bone-forming material.

To compare the effect of the addition of bone ash and different amounts of ground limestone to the ration of poultry, three lots each of 14 two-week-old Cornish Game-White Wyandotte chicks were fed the same basal ration of corn meal, cracked corn, mixed feed and alfalfa, supplemented with cotton-seed meal on an equal protein basis with animal meal.

Lot 1 received no added ash constituents, lot 2 enough bone ash and ground limestone to supply phosphorus and calcium equal to the animal ration, and the ration of lot 3 the same ration, but with three times as much limestone.

The experiment was begun the latter part of October and by the first week in December all the chicks in lot 1 had died. The chicks in lot 2 began to show signs of leg weakness the middle of December and three afterwards died. None of lot 3 died.

Temperance

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

LIQUOR SELLER IS GREEDY

Industry Is Not Only Non-Productive of Good, but Produces Dangerous Class of Non-Producers.

The liquor seller knows full well that were it not for the nickels and dimes of the workmen—which aggregate in a year many more dollars than the spender is apt to think—many a saloonkeeper might shut up shop, many a grocery be turned into a grocery. It is the hard-earned money of the day laborer, the mechanic and the clerk which, pouring steadily into the till of the liquor seller, makes whisky trusts and beer syndicates possible.

And what does the liquor dealer give in exchange for the workman's earnings of which, with other merchants, he greedily claims a share? Food, clothing, shelter, happiness, improvement? No. He gives in exchange that which robs him of all these. He gives his customer that which makes him poor indeed, in that it reduces the capacity of hand and brain (as employers are finding out to their cost) and produces a mental and moral degeneracy which renders "labor" less competent to protect itself against the autocracy of "capital."

We claim that no industry has a right to exist which does not contribute in some measure to the general welfare and prosperity of the nation at large. As in a perfect physical organism every organ and every atom contribute to the health and happiness of the body as a whole, so true economic science would declare that every human being should be not only a consumer, but in some degree, at least, a producer, a contributor to the well being of society as a whole.

Now the liquor industry is not only non-productive of good, but it is an actual and an active producer of an enormous and dangerous class of non-producers. The saloon, the gambling den, the brothel, the jail, the poorhouse, the insane asylum, all furnish their quota to the social discord, all add to the sum of human misery, and all are to some or less extent the products of the liquor traffic. And still "the trade" bids unblushingly for its share of the earnings of labor!

BEST WAY IS TO PROHIBIT

People Never Go Right Until They Have Tried All the Ways of Going Wrong, Says Spencer.

Herbert Spencer once said, "People never go right until they have tried all the ways of going wrong." I think this truism is more perceptibly shown in the various methods men have tried in dealing with the liquor problem than in any other way. They have tried the unrestricted sale, and the regulated sale. They have tried low license, and high license. They have tried the segregation of the sale to restricted areas. They have tried the dispensary. They have tried everything in the hope of making the saloon acceptable to the better class of people. And now, they are trying to reform it!

We of the southland, along with thousands of the best people north and west and east, decided long ago that the best method of dealing with the liquor traffic is to prohibit it, just as we believe that the best method of dealing with theft and arson and murder is to prohibit these evils.—Silena M. Holman, president Tennessee W. C. T. U.

WILL BE A NOTABLE MEETING

Ninth Triennial Convention of World's W. C. T. U. to Be Held in Brooklyn in October.

A notable meeting will be that of the ninth triennial convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union in the city of Brooklyn, New York, October 23-28, inclusive. The World's W. C. T. U. was organized by Frances E. Willard in 1883. Mrs. Margaret Bright Lucas (sister of John Bright, the famous British statesman) was its first president. Then Miss Willard became its leader afterwards Lady Henry Somerset, and the present president is the countess of Carlisle. Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens of Portland, Me., president of the United States W. C. T. U., is vice-president. Conventions have been held in Boston (two), Chicago, London, Toronto, Geneva, Edinburgh, Glasgow. The World's W. C. T. U. has sent out 22 round-the-world missionaries, who have carried the gospel of Christian temperance into fifty different countries. These countries have national organizations and most of them will send delegates to the Brooklyn convention.

Unfit Physicians.

Dr. F. A. MacNichols, vice-president of the American Medical association, says in his address, delivered before that body at Atlantic City: "A call was recently made for young physicians to enter the United States army. Eighty per cent. of those examined were rejected as physically unfit." He then asks this thought-provoking question: "When four-fifths of the most representative men in America are pronounced unfit for war, what shall we say to their fitness to father the next generation?"